



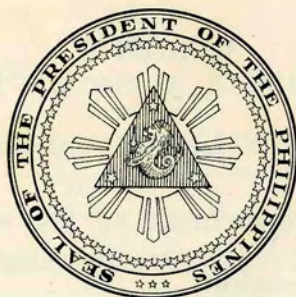
Official Souvenir Program
INAUGURATION

of

President Diosdado Macapagal
and

Vice President Emmanuel Pelaez

DECEMBER 30, 1961



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Program of Events

Saturday, December 30, 1961

- 6:00–8:30 a.m.—There will be simultaneous religious services by the different religious faiths throughout the Philippines.
- 9:00 a.m.—Assembly of participants and the general public at the Luneta.
- 9:30–10:30 a.m.—Arrival of officials and distinguished guests with assigned seats at the Inaugural Grandstand.
- 10:45 a.m.—Arrival of Mrs. Diosdado Macapagal at the Inaugural Grandstand.
- 10:50 a.m.—Arrival of Vice President-elect Pelaez with military escort at the Inaugural Grandstand.
- 11:00 a.m.—Arrival of the Presidential Party with military escort at the Inaugural Grandstand.
- 11:05 a.m.—Military Honors.
- 11:10 a.m.—Inaugural Parade.
- 11:50 a.m.—Inaugural ceremonies at the Inaugural Grandstand.
- 11:55 a.m.—Oath taking of Vice President-elect Pelaez.
- 12:00 noon.—Oath taking of President-elect Macapagal.
- 12:10 p.m.—Inaugural Address of President Macapagal.
- 2:00 p.m.—Oath taking of the Members of the Cabinet, Malacañang.
- 6:30 p.m.—Concert at the Luneta by the Armed Forces of the Philippines Band.
- 7:30 p.m.—Main fireworks display at the Luneta and at the following places: San Lazaro Playground, T. del Rosario Playground in Tondo, University of Santo Tomas campus and Plaza Hugo, Santa Ana.
- 8:00 p.m.—Popular Dance at Plaza Santa Cruz under the sponsorship of the City of Manila.

Admission

Admission to the Inaugural Grandstand will be by invitation.

Only vehicles bearing a special automobile pass will be permitted to enter the Inaugural Grounds. All other vehicles will be excluded therefrom until after the conclusion of the ceremonies.

Place of Assembly

Saturday, December 30, 1961

9:30 a.m.—

Participants in the Military Parade will assemble at the places assigned to them.

The Inaugural Grandstand will be opened to the guests with admission cards.

The general public will assemble at the places designated for them.

10:30 a.m.—

Officials and distinguished guests with assigned seats will occupy their respective places at the Inaugural Grandstand.

ARRIVALS AT THE GRANDSTAND

9:25 a.m.—The Justices of the Supreme Court

9:35 a.m.—The Members of the House of Representatives

9:55 a.m.—The Members of the Senate

10:05 a.m.—The Members of the Cabinet

10:15 a.m.—The Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions

10:30 a.m.—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

10:35 a.m.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives

10:40 a.m.—The President of the Senate

10:45 a.m.—The wife of the President-elect

10:50 a.m.—The Vice President-elect of the Philippines

11:00 a.m.—The President-elect of the Philippines

*Arrival of the Presidential Party and Salute
to the National Flag*

Saturday, December 30, 1961

10:45 a.m.—

Arrival of Mrs. Diosdado Macapagal at the Inaugural Grandstand.

10:50 a.m.—

Arrival of Vice President-elect Pelaez at the Inaugural Grandstand.

10:50 a.m.—

President Garcia and President-elect Macapagal will leave Malacañang preceded by a military escort of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and will proceed to the Inaugural Grandstand.

11:00 a.m.—

The arrival of the Presidential Party will be announced by a bugle call which will be the signal for the public to rise.

11:05 a.m.—

Salute to the National Flag.

The Joint Chairmen of the Inaugural Committee will meet the Presidential Party and escort them to the Presidential Platform.

(During the Salute to the National Flag, the Armed Forces of the Philippines Band will play the National Anthem and the public will remain standing.)

Oath of Office of the President of the Philippines

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation. SO HELP ME GOD."

—Section 7, Article VII, Constitution of the Philippines

Inaugural Ceremonies

Saturday, December 30, 1961

11:50 a.m.—

I. Invocation by His Eminence RUFINO J. CARDINAL SANTOS.

11:55 a.m.—

II. Administration of the Oath of Office to EMMANUEL PELAEZ, Vice President-elect of the Philippines, by Chief Justice Cesar Bengzon of the Supreme Court.

12:00 noon—

III. Administration of the Oath of Office to DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL, President-elect of the Philippines, by Chief Justice Cesar Bengzon of the Supreme Court.

IV. Inaugural address by the President of the Philippines.

V. March—"Mabuhay".

(The public will rise and remain standing throughout the oath-taking ceremonies of the Vice President and the President.)

(The oath-taking of the President of the Philippines will be immediately followed by four ruffles and four flourishes, a 21-gun salute and the playing of the Philippine National Anthem.)

(The public will be seated upon the commencement of the President's inaugural address.)

Inaugural Parade

Saturday, December 30, 1961

11:10 a.m.—

A bugle call will be sounded to announce the start of the parade to be reviewed by the President-elect of the Philippines.

THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES

ORDER OF UNITS

1. Parade Marshal Group

- a. Parade Marshal—Major General Pelagio A. Cruz, Vice Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines

Staff—J1

J2

J3

J4

J5

- b. Chief, Philippine Constabulary and Staff
- c. Commanding General, Philippine Army and Staff
- d. Commanding General, Philippine Air Force and Staff
- e. Flag Officer in Command, Philippine Navy and Staff

2. Fly-By by Philippine Air Force

3. Commanding Generals Group

- a. Commanding General, IV Military Area and Staff
- b. Commanding General, I Military Area and Staff
- c. Superintendent, Philippine Military Academy and Staff
- d. Commanding General, 1st Division and Staff
- e. Commanding General, III Military Area and Staff
- f. Commanding General, II Military Area and Staff

4. Armed Forces of the Philippines Group

- a. Troop Commander—Brigadier General Eugenio D. Acab, Deputy Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines Staff—Chief of Staff of Major Services
- b. Philippine Military Academy First Captain and Staff
- c. Philippine Military Academy Band
- d. Cadet Corps, Armed Forces of the Philippines

5. Massed Colors

6. Nurse Corps

7. Philippine Constabulary Battalion

8. Philippine Army Battalion

9. Philippine Air Force Battalion

10. Philippine Navy Battalion

11. One (1) Regiment, 1st Infantry Division

Recession

Saturday, December 30, 1961

Upon the conclusion of the Inaugural Ceremonies, the following officials will retire in the order indicated below:

The President of the Philippines

The Vice President of the Philippines

The President of the Senate

The Speaker of the House of Representatives

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

The Chiefs of the Diplomatic Missions

(The public will rise and remain standing until after the officials above named shall have left the Grandstand.)

*Oath-Taking, Band Concert, Fireworks
and Popular Dance*

Saturday, December 30, 1961

2:00 p.m.—

Oath-Taking of the Members of the Cabinet, Malacañang.

6:30 p.m.—

Band Concert at the Luneta by the General Headquarters Band,
Armed Forces of the Philippines.

7:30 p.m.—

Main Fireworks display at the Luneta and also at the following
places:

- (a) San Lazaro Playground
- (b) T. del Rosario Playground in Tondo
- (c) University of Santo Tomas Campus
- (d) Plaza Hugo, Santa Ana

8:00 p.m.—

Popular Dance at Plaza Sta. Cruz under the sponsorship of the
City of Manila.

Inauguration of President Macapagal
and Vice President Dela Cruz

GALA CONCERT

by the

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS BAND, AFP

under the direction of

Colonel Laureano G. Cariño

Saturday, December 30, 1961 at 6:30 p.m.

INAUGURAL GRANDSTAND

1. INAUGURATION MARCH Moskowski
2. NEW HORIZONS Walters
3. THE HERO Johnson
4. TRUMPET HOLIDAY Walters

Soloists: a. MSgt BENJAMIN Y. GONZAGA
b. SSgt ESTANISLAO F. SERAFICA
c. Cpl PABLITO P. GONZALES
d. Cpl PORFIRIO M. LAUDIZA
e. Cpl CRESENCIO D. MACARANAS
f. Cpl ENGRACIO C. VICTORINO
g. Pvt RUBEN M. QUION

5. THE SINGING SOLDIERS:

- a. ME-KENI KUYUG Cariño
- b. LEONOR (in commemoration of the Centennial celebration of Dr. Jose Rizal) music by Dr. Jose Rizal, arranged for the Singing Soldiers by Colonel Cariño.

6. DUTY AND PLEASURE Leidzen
7. PRESIDENT MACAPAGAL MARCH Cariño

*Presidential Reception at Malacañang on
New Year's Day, January 1, 1962*

SCHEDULE OF CALLERS

MORNING

- 10:00.—The Vice President and members of his family.
- 10:02.—Former Presidents of the Philippines and immediate members of their families.
- 10:06.—The President and members of the Senate and their ladies.
- 10:12.—The Speaker and members of the House of Representatives and their ladies.
- 10:20.—The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and their ladies.
- 10:24.—Members of the Council of State, the Cabinet, the Auditor General and other officials with Cabinet rank and their ladies.
- 10:30.—The Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions and their ladies. The Dean of the Consular Corps and his lady.
- 10:34.—The Presiding Justice and the Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals and their ladies.
- 10:36.—The Chairman and Commissioners of the Commission on Elections and their ladies.
- 10:38.—The Undersecretaries of Departments and other officials with the rank of Undersecretary and their ladies.
- 10:42.—Philippine Diplomatic Officials and their ladies.
- 10:44.—Judges of the Court of Tax Appeals, Commissioners of Public Service Commission, Judges of Courts of First Instance, Court of Industrial Relations, Court of Agrarian Relations and Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and their ladies.
- 10:48.—The Chief of Staff, General Officers and staffs of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and their ladies.
- 10:50.—The ranking Officers and Staff of the U. S. Armed Forces in the Philippines and their ladies.
- 10:52.—The heads and ranking officials of the U. S. Federal Agencies in the Philippines and their ladies.
- Representatives of United Nations Agencies and other international organizations in Manila and their ladies.
- 10:55.—Provincial Governors and City Mayors and other provincial and city officials and their ladies.
- 11:00.—The President, members of the Board of Regents and Deans of the University of the Philippines and their ladies.
- 11:02.—Bureau Directors and Heads of Offices, Boards, Commissions and Government Corporations.
- 11:04.—Representatives of Religious and Ecclesiastical Organizations.
- 11:10.—Representatives of Private Universities, Colleges, and Schools, Veterans Organizations, Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Charitable Institutions, Civic Organizations and Alumni Associations.
- 11:15.—Office of the President.
- 11:20-11:30.—Local and Foreign Press, Radio, T. V. and Motion Pictures.

AFTERNOON

- 3:30-5:30.—The general public.



PRESIDENT DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL

The President

PRESIDENT DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL was born on September 28, 1910 in barrio San Nicolas 1st, Lubao, Pampanga. His mother, Romana Pañgan, and maternal grandparents, Atanacio Pañgan and Teresa de la Cruz, were peasants (share tenants) from barrio Gutad, Floridablanca, Pampanga. His paternal ascendants were "plebian intellectuals," his father Urbano Macapagal of Lubao, being a jobless vernacular playwright, grandfather Demetrio Macapagal of San Simon, Pampanga, a Catholic church music composer, and grandmother Escolastica Romero, of Cavite City, a Catholic catechism teacher.

President Macapagal grew up "amid abject poverty in a barrio where he helped his grandfather, a tenant, pasture carabaos all day. At night, he would go out to catch frogs for food. . . . No outstanding political leader has experienced the same hardships that Dadong Macapagal went thru while trying to acquire an education."

Thru persistent struggle and self-denial, he did acquire an education—peerless among politicians. He holds two doctorate degrees; Doctor of Laws from the University of Santo Tomas (1947) and Doctor of Philosophy in Economics from the same university (1957), as well as the antecedent title and degrees of Associate in Arts (UP—1933), Bachelor of Laws (UST—1936) and Master of Laws (UST—1941).

Altho a self-supporting student (except for two years in law college when his schooling was financed by Pampanga philanthropist Honorio Ventura), he acquired his education with scholarly distinction. He graduated with highest average (valedictorian) from elementary school (1925), second highest average in high school (1929), meritissimus in law and economics, and at the completion of his undergraduate law course, topped (highest rating) the bar examinations (1936). He also won gold medals for excellence in oratory and debating and captained the Filipino debate team which met the visiting round-the-world debaters from the University of Washington (1934).

His notable scholastic record was a portent of his distinguished professional and official career, as follows:

Legal career: Assistant attorney, Ross, Laurence, Selph & Carrascoso, 1937–1940; senior partner, Macapagal & Eusebio, 1946; senior partner, Macapagal, Punsalan & Yabut, 1949; senior partner, Diosdado Macapagal & Associates, 329–332 Madrigal Bldg., Escolta, Manila, 1954 to present time (now on leave); president, Philippine Lawyers' Association, 1947–49; professor, College of Law, UST, 1941–49; professor, Post-graduate School, UST, 1950 to date.

General public career: Clerk, Bureau of Lands, 1930–31; legal assistant, Malacañang, 1941; various positions, Department of Foreign Affairs, 1946–48 (See diplomatic career); elected congressman, first district, Pampanga, 1949–53; re-elected congressman, 1953–57; chosen every year one of the ten best congressmen by the press from 1949 to 1957 and the best solon in the Third Congress (1954–57); Vice-President of the Philippines, 1957–61; elected President of the Philippines, 1961–65.

Diplomatic career: Assistant, Law Division, Department of Foreign Affairs, 1946; chief, Law Division, DFA, 1947; chief negotiator with Britain for the return of Turtle Islands to the Philippines, 1948; second secretary,

Philippine Embassy, Washington, D.C., 1948; counselor on Legal Affairs and Treaties, DFA, 1949; chairman, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1950-53; delegate, Southeast Asia Conference, 1950; delegate, General Assembly, UN, New York, 1950; chairman, Philippine delegation, GA, UN, Paris, 1951, (when he distinguished himself in debates with Andrei Vishinsky of Russia); negotiator and signer, US-PI Mutual Defense Treaty, Washington, D.C., 1951; negotiator and signer, Japanese peace treaty, San Francisco, California; author and sponsor of Foreign Service Act (R.A. 708—1952), known as Macapagal Act.

Economic career: Member, House Committee on Appropriations, 1950-56; member, Committee on Commerce and Industry; member, Committee on Ways and Means; member, Committee on Economic Planning; member, Committee on Banks, Currency and Corporations; member, Special Committee for the Revision of the Bell Trade Act, 1953; member, Philippine Economic Mission to the US, 1954; vice-president, Free Enterprise Society of the Philippines, 1955 to date.

In his public career, he is widely respected for two outstanding qualities: an incorruptible integrity and an abiding concern for the common people, from whom he sprung. The late President Ramon Magsaysay told a delegation in Malacañang, in January, 1954: "I like Dadong because he is honest and a man of the masses." In the 1961 presidential campaign, Manila Mayor Arsenio H. Lacson supported him saying: "Macapagal is an incorruptibly honest official."

In his Free Press article of June 15, 1957, Mr. Ty wrote: -

"One of the few ruthlessly honest elective officials that we have today is the personable congressman from the first district of Pampanga, Diosdado Macapagal. He is finishing his second term in Congress but materially he has nothing to show for the eight years that he has been a political big shot. The Liberal Party, to which he belongs, was at the acme of power when Dadong Macapagal won a congressional seat in 1949. The LP continued to lord it over the Nacionalistas until 1953 but one will look in vain for proof of any kind to show that he utilized his office to advance his financial interest.

"The most significant feature of his legislative work is that he has always worked for passage of laws that would benefit the common man. There is no doubt that his heart is with the masses, as borne out by the bills which he sponsored during his incumbency. The Pampanga solon authored, sponsored and fought—against stiff opposition from certain colleagues—on the House floor for the passage of the present Minimum Wage Law. Together with the former lawmaker from Tarlac, Jose Feliciano, and Augurio Abeto of Negros Occidental, Dadong wrote and sponsored the law creating the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration (ACCFA). He also authored the law creating the rural health units.

"Other pieces of legislation which he either authored or co-authored are those which provide for the establishment of rural banks; the creation of the P20-million communal irrigation revolving fund; and establishment of barrio councils which have power to enact barrio ordinances. In order to enable the government to acquire big landed estates for distribution to the landless, Macapagal introduced a bill which is now a law—providing for the

exchange of government property with private estates, especially those in Luzon. In order to help facilitate the construction of more barrio roads, he also introduced a bill, which likewise became a law, providing that the national government would defray 60 per cent of the cost of construction while the municipal government would foot the rest of the expenses."

Elected in 1957 as Vice-President on the opposition ticket and obtaining 116,940 more votes than the winning President Carlos P. Garcia, he was excluded from the administration. He forthwith played the role of opposition leader, led the fiscalization of the administration, toured the barrios throughout the country, and rebuilt the Liberal Party to enable it to win three new senators and fifteen new governors in the 1959 local elections.

His crowning feat as opposition leader was achieved on January 4, 1961 when on his persuasion the Progressive Party of the Philippines led by Manuel Manahan joined the Liberal Party to form the United Opposition under the Liberal Party. He thus succeeded where others failed by at last uniting the opposition elements in the country and preserving the two-party system.

Nominated as presidential standard-bearer by the Liberal Party on January 21, 1961, with former Senator Emmanuel Pelaez as vice-president, President Macapagal conducted the most intensive and extensive presidential campaign in Philippine history by criss-crossing the country three times, from Batanes in the north to Tawi-Tawi and Turtle islands in the south, Polillo and "Alabat" islands in the East and the Pacific coastal towns of Samar, Surigao and Davao in the West, reaching virtually every accessible town in the archipelago. Former Labor Secretary Eleuterio Adevos, one of the late President Magsaysay's aides and who planned President Macapagal's campaign itinerary, attested that Macapagal covered thrice more territory than Magsaysay.

The reward of his indefatigable campaign came when he won the presidency in the November 14, 1961 polls with a majority of 651,874 votes, carrying with him to victory his running mate and six of the eight Liberal senatorial candidates.

On his victory, U. S. Time Magazine wrote on November 24, 1961:

"Macapagal's political program is . . . to bring 'decency and prosperity' to the Philippines. He has pledged himself to the 'principle of command responsibility' on graft. By that he means that 'I expressly hold myself, morally and politically responsible to the people, for malfeasance by members of my Cabinet, for the acts of my family and my intimates, for the general state of morality in the government, and for failure to take prompt and vigorous action.'

"If he means it, and can do it, a new day will dawn for the Philippines."

President Macapagal is married to Dra. Evangelina Macaraeg-Macapagal of Binalonan, Pangasinan. They have two children: Maria Gloria, 14, and Diosdado Jr., 10. The President has two children by a previous marriage: Maria Cielo 21, married to Agustin Salgado, Jr., and Arturo, 19.



VICE-PRESIDENT EMMANUEL PELAEZ

The Vice-President

VICE-PRESIDENT EMMANUEL PELAEZ was born 46 years ago (1915) in Medina, Misamis Oriental, on November 30—which is National Heroes Day, and which should suffice to explain, for those who believe that one's fate is pre-ordained by the stars under which he is born, why Pelaez' life has been an unending succession of successes. Pelaez himself, however, would challenge the statement on two counts: he would repel, from the depths of a truly modest nature, the slightest suggestion that his achievements have been on a heroic scale; and while bowing gratefully to a benign birth-star which has spared him any shattering personal blows and tragedies, he would attribute the same achievements, since a sense of modesty does not preclude frank self-appraisal, to hard work, scrupulous adherence to principles, and the generous expenditure of zeal and dedication in all the things he has done. "Men at some time are masters of their fates."

For instance, the one and only set-back Pelaez has suffered in a brilliant political career he literally brought upon himself, by a stubborn, un-political refusal to sweep a few convictions under the rug. But even that set-back turned out to be just a battle lost in a war that was ultimately won. That was in 1959, when his time came up for reelection as senator, and a place was reserved for him on the administration ticket—provided he would retract his attacks against it, and promise to behave afterwards. Pelaez refused, of course; he was forced to run on a third-party ticket, without machinery, without inspectors, without funds, and without any real expectation of winning. He landed in tenth place, the first among the independent candidates, with 1,700,000 votes—surely an honorable defeat, but alas, defeat nevertheless. And yet, it was unquestionably the lessons of the 1959 elections which compelled the Liberal Party and the Grand Alliance to come together and forge the United Opposition, leading to the nomination of the Macapagal-Pelaez ticket, and the victory of both, Pelaez becoming the youngest vice-president in our history.

If Pelaez' career and achievements have not yet attained heroic stature—no man, in any case, is beatified in his life-time—certainly they have hewn to a standard of excellence with an almost monotonous regularity that should satisfy the most exacting hero-worshipper. The record is dazzlingly luminous. As a student, he was valedictorian at the Cagayan de Oro Elementary School, completed high school at the Ateneo de Manila with highest honors, and topped the bar examinations of 1938 with a general average of 91.3%, rating 100% in (auspiciously) Political Law. What added luster to this performance was the fact that he was a working student through law school and the bar examinations—a self-elected status rather than one dictated by necessity, for his parents, the late Gregorio Pelaez, three-term provincial governor of Misamis Oriental, and Felipa Neri, were of substantial means.

Pelaez the young lawyer gained national prominence and stirred the people's imagination in 1949 when he was designated to prosecute a powerful senator accused of corrupt practices by his peers. Up against a legendary political figure, the comparatively unknown lawyer's efforts were initially met by the public with a mixture of skepticism and disdain that in due time, however, turned to sympathy and encouragement and finally to wide-

eyed admiration as he wove a tightly-knit web of evidence around which to trap his prey. The senator was found guilty and suspended, and the daring young man found himself swept up by a mighty clamor to run for congressman of his province, Misamis Oriental. He won by a record 10,000 votes.

As a member of Congress, first in the House of Representatives (1949-53) and later in the Senate (1953-59) to which he was elevated on the same year that Ramon Magsaysay was elected President, Pelaez' record continued to be adorned with the same honors and tokens of excellence that have graced all his endeavors. Annually he was chosen one of the 10 outstanding congressmen by the Congressional Press Club; annually, one of the Philippines Free Press' 10 most useful congressmen; for the entire term, the Press Club's nod as one of the 10 best solons; and in 1952-53 the League of Women Voters picked him one of the two most outstanding congressmen. In the Senate, the Senate Press Club unanimously voted him the most outstanding senator in 1958 and again in 1959, and earlier the League of Women Voters had conferred the same distinction on him for 1955.

The year that saw Pelaez launched on a bid for the Senate, 1953, was a year of political upheavals. Ramon Magsaysay, the dynamic, colorful, popular secretary of national defense and nemesis of Communism, was drafted by the Nacionalista Party to be its candidate for president. Pelaez, who had become a close friend and dependable supporter in the House of Magsaysay's anti-Communist campaign, was a trusted adviser throughout the delicate negotiations which preceded the draft. When they were successfully concluded, it was logical that Pelaez should be harnessed for a senatorial berth on the same ticket with Magsaysay. Both won handily, Pelaez coming in fourth among the eight senatorial winners.

The relations between the two men deepened as the challenges and responsibilities confronting the Magsaysay administration called for vigorous, imaginative leadership. In Malacañang, Pelaez the friend was Magsaysay's closest adviser, helping write his inaugural address and supervising the preparation of all his state-of-the-nation messages, planning legislative programs, fixing the nation's position on vexing international questions; in Congress, Pelaez the senator took the floor to translate those messages and plans into living legislation. Their association flourished from a warm and sincere friendship and a genuine respect for each other's integrity, patriotism and talents, but that was only the lime in the cement. What really held them together was a mutual belief in the same things. They demanded sacrifice, dedication and missionary zeal from all those in the public service, beginning with themselves. They believed in giving the masses a decent chance at a decent life. They believed in continued alliance and friendship with the United States and the free world on the basis of mutual equality and respect. Both were implacably opposed to Communism.

Those shared convictions and principles led Pelaez to sponsor vital socio-economic legislation not only during Magsaysay's time but beyond and brought him special assignments in the sensitive field of foreign affairs. He helped push the Agricultural Tenancy Law and its amendments—a bold step towards agrarian reform aimed at rescuing the tenantry from their age-old misery and feudal serfdom and giving them the opportunity to progress

towards ownership of their own land. He sponsored the Anti-Subversion Law in the Senate. He led the fight for Senate affirmation of Magsaysay's support of the U. S. stand on the threat against Formosa. He was appointed by Magsaysay chief negotiator and spokesman for the Philippines in the 1956 talks between Philippine and U. S. panels held for the purpose of reviewing the bases treaty—talks that laid the ground-work for the progress that has been made since towards modifying provisions in the treaty offensive to Philippine sovereignty and dignity. He was vice-chairman of the Philippine delegation to the historic Bandung Conference in Indonesia in April, 1959.

After Magsaysay's tragic death in early 1957, Pelaez carried on a stubborn rear-guard action for the perpetuation of the late President's ideals and governmental program. He succeeded in ramming through the Barrio Charter, perhaps the crowning glory of all his efforts in behalf of the rural masses, a law that transformed the barrios into active governmental units so that the people could effectively work out their own progress and advancement through their own efforts. He also authored the Science Act of 1958, commonly known as the Magna Charta of Science, which created the National Science Development Board and gave new importance and impetus to the role of science and technology in the national life. Despite these and his other accomplishments, Pelaez found himself increasingly in disagreement with the administration and, when the time for decision came in 1959, he formally parted ways with it.

After his senatorial defeat, Pelaez buckled down to a prosperous law practice to try to make up for all the years he had subordinated his family's comfort and security to his official responsibilities. But he could not resist the renewed call to public duty when the opportunity arose to unite the Liberal Party and the Grand Alliance. He plunged earnestly into the negotiations for unity, which bore fruit in the formal organization of the United Opposition under the Liberal Party. Pelaez did not hesitate to go back to the political wars, launching his bid to be the United Opposition's nominee for vice-president. He won the nomination by acclamation and waged a gruelling nine-month campaign together with Macapagal and the other opposition candidates which culminated in the dramatic victory of the United Opposition.

Pelaez has been appointed secretary of foreign affairs, the premier post in the cabinet, and to this office he may be expected to bring the same passion for perfection and tradition of excellence that have illumined his entire life and career. He can fall back on a wealth of experience in foreign affairs to guide him through the challenges ahead. His participation in the Formosa debate, the bases negotiations and the Bandung Conference has been mentioned. In addition, he was acting chairman of the Philippine delegation to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York in 1957; Philippine delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in London in 1957, at which he was elected member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council; ranking member of the Philippine delegation to the United Nations 10th Commemorative Conference in San Francisco, 1955; member of the consultant body to the Philippine delegation to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) founding conference, held in Manila in September, 1954; member of the Philippine Panel, Indonesian Immigration Negotiations, 1955; and official guest of the Indonesian government on a week-long visit to Indonesia in March, 1959.

Pelaez is married to the former Edith Fabella and they have nine children.



PRESIDENT AND MRS. DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL

The President's Family



Standing left to right: Arturo, 19; Maria Cielo M. Salgado, 21; Agustin Salgado, Jr.

Front row: Diosdado, Jr., 10; President Macapagal; Mrs. Macapagal; Maria Gloria, 14.

The Vice-President's Family



*Standing left to right : Ernesto, 19; Elena, 15; Emmanuel, Jr., 20;
Esperanza, 13; Eloisa, 11.*

Seated on arm rest: Enrique, 10; Eduardo, 11.

*Front row: Edmundo, 9; Mrs. Pelaez; Vice-President Pelaez and
Elvira, 6.*



MRS. EVANGELINA MACARAEG-MACAPAGAL

The First Lady

EVANGELINA MACARAEG-MACAPAGAL, wife of the President, is the only child of the spouses Juan Macaraeg (deceased) and Irinea de la Cruz of Pangasinan. She was born in Binalonan, Pangasinan, on November 1, 1915.

Her father being a roving division engineer of the Bureau of Public Works, to which he was appointed after returning from the United States as a government pensionado, Evangelina obtained her education in different provinces. She finished intermediate school in Zamboanga City; high school in the Philippine Women's University in Manila; and preparatory medicine in the Cebu Junior College in Cebu City where she became the Carnival queen in 1932. She took up medicine in Manila in the University of Santo Tomas where she received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1938, in which year she took and passed the board examinations to become a physician.

She practiced medicine from 1938 until the outbreak of the war, and at war's end, aided in the rehabilitation work by serving in the PCAU as doctor.

During the war, she met the young widower Diosdado Macapagal who was attracted by her intellect and charm and following a persistent courtship, the two were married on May 5, 1946 in San Juan, Rizal.

She recalls amusedly that while she was a medical student at the UST in 1936, one day all classes were dismissed; there was a bonfire at the campus, the university paper issued an extra containing the picture of a UST law graduate who topped that year's bar tests. Being a conscientious student, she grumbled that her class was dismissed and that so much fuss was created "over one guy, whoever he is." She did not then realize that this "guy" was going to be her future husband, for the bar topnotcher over whom the university was agog was Macapagal.

As if by fate's design, however, she kept a copy of the extra issued by the university paper containing Macapagal's picture as that year's bar topnotcher. When she and Macapagal later became acquainted and betrothed, she produced the old paper out of her files, to their mutual delight at this telltale that they were fated for each other.

The Macapagals have two children: Maria Gloria, 14; and Diosdado Jr., 10. The President has two children by his first marriage: Maria Cielo, 21, and Arturo, 19.

The Macapagals' eldest daughter, Maria Cielo, graduated as Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from the Assumption Convent. She is married to Agustin Salgado, Jr.

Arturo is a rabid admirer of the late President Magsaysay who ordered him airlifted from Mindanao, where he suffered a brain injury from a fall, for an emergency operation at the V. Luna Hospital which was completely successful. He is a sophomore college student at the University of Santo Tomas where, also taking after his father, he studies economics.

The President traces his poll victory to Maria Gloria, who is in second year high school at the Assumption Convent, because he says, she wept when he lost as a senatorial candidate in 1955. To comfort her, he said:

"Never mind. Next time, I'll run for a higher position and win." Now Maria Gloria is happy that her father kept his promise to her by running and winning for Vice-President in 1957 and for President in 1961.

Diosdado, Jr., is the future politician in the Macapagal family because although only ten, he joins his father in shaking hands with his visitors.

The President has acknowledged in his speeches that his lady has helped him much and given him good luck in his career. He recalls that when they were married, he was "an unknown and penniless lawyer" and has since risen to high positions "because of inspiration from my wife's frugality, simplicity, devotion and encouragement." He credits her for his honesty in the public service by having made possible for the Macapagal family to live within his meager income as a congressman and law professor. In the past election campaign, as an Ilocana, she delivered speeches for her husband in all Ilocano-speaking provinces, where he obtained the high margins outside his native province, Pampanga.

Evangelina is not only a wife to the President but an abiding admirer. She looks upon him as "a truly good man with a passion to serve the people, especially the common people". Her resolve is to continue giving him the sustenance that only a better half can provide in his inspired career of service to God and country. As First Lady she plans to adopt simple living in Malacañang to which the Macapagals have become accustomed.



MRS. EDITH FABELLA-PELAEZ

The Vice President's Lady

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S lady, Mrs. Edith Pelaez, has been equipped by the circumstances of birth and education to do exceedingly well the principal task of her life: taking care of a politician husband who has risen to occupy the second highest position in the land, and of their large brood of nine lively youngsters. Mrs. Pelaez was born to a civil servant's family, and thus grew up with the uncertainties and anxieties, the triumphs and disappointments, the frustrations and challenges, the goldfish-bowl existence and the loneliness of those who dedicate their lives to that impersonal task-master, government. Her father, the late Dionisio Fabella, hailed from Pagsanjan, Laguna, while her mother, Rosario Neri, is from Misamis Oriental, but Edith herself was born in Roxas City (then the town of Capiz), Capiz, on March 15, 1915. That was where her father, a provincial treasurer, was assigned at the time. As she moved from one province to another with every change in assignment given to her father, one of the first things the young girl learned early in life was that a public servant's time and decisions are rarely his own. That realization has helped her since to put up with her husband's peripatetic politician's schedule, which at times has him taking breakfast with bare-footed fishermen in Cavite, then flying off to some southern city for luncheon and a speech before a meeting of prosperous businessmen, and flying back to Manila to catch up with a reception and dinner among black-tied diplomats. A "typical" day like that spent by her husband no longer surprises her.

To Mrs. Pelaez, the best assignment ever given her father was Misamis Oriental. There, in Cagayan de Oro, she met "Maning" Pelaez, and they became childhood friends. She went to High School at St. Theresa's College in Manila and then moved on to Philippine Women's University where she graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Home Economics. She added a secretarial course and had been teaching for six months when young Atty. Pelaez, helped by the glamour of having just topped the bar examinations, proposed marriage. They were married on December 22, 1939.

The training Mrs. Pelaez had acquired in the running and management of a home has served her in very good stead in the upbringing and care of their nine children. She has never allowed her duties as a politician-public servant's wife to take precedence over her responsibilities in the home. She does her own marketing, buying whole-sale to save time and money; plans her meals to keep her family on a nutritious, balanced diet; and supervises the daily house-cleaning. The difficult years she went through when Pelaez was a struggling lawyer trying to make his way and a name in the crowded legal profession have taught her how to stretch the peso to its limits. With his initial success, they bought an old house in Quezon City which is still their residence today. They have been expanding and re-modelling it with the coming of every child and the steady rise of his professional career. One indication of how wise and practical a wife and mother she is may be seen right in their backyard, where she has encouraged a son to raise poultry—a "home industry" that now boasts a daily production of 70 eggs.

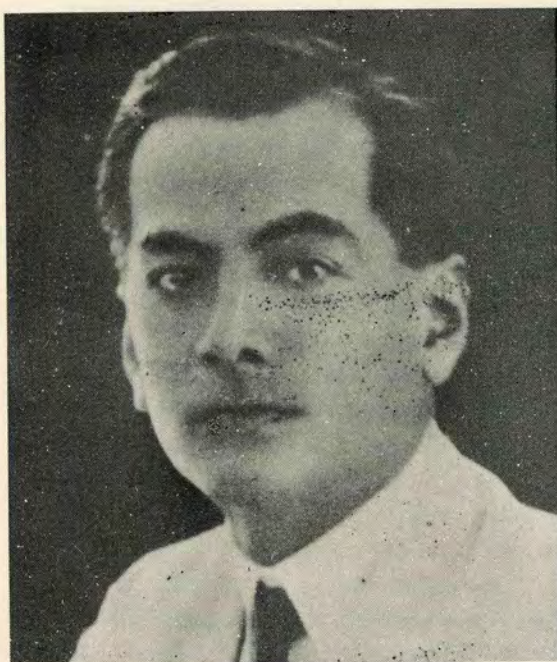
When the vice-president ran for congressman of Misamis Oriental and later for senator, Mrs. Pelaez seldom ventured out to the political hustings. They were agreed that she could help him best by tending to the home front and thus relieving him of any worries over his family. In the last vice-presidential campaign, however, she was out in the field during the last two months, visiting places her husband could not go to and acquainting the masses with his record and platform. For one thing, there was so much more territory to cover than before, and furthermore the children had grown older. She proved to be an effective campaigner, winning friends and influencing people with her warm sincerity and friendliness. Her most valuable asset was her readiness to exchange notes with other wives and mothers on the problems of keeping a home and bringing up children; they immediately felt a sense of kinship with this politician's wife who so obviously preferred spending her time in the kitchen to attending some glittering society function.

The Pelaez children—five boys and four girls—are Emmanuel, Jr., an A.B. graduate (major in Economics) now taking up law at the Ateneo; Ernesto, a student at the U.P. College of Agriculture in Los Baños; Elena, Esperanza, Eloisa and Elvira, the youngest, all at the Assumption Convent; and the younger boys, Eduardo, Enrique and Edmundo, all Ateneans.



EMILIO AGUINALDO
(1898-1901)

Past Presidents



MANUEL L. QUEZON
(1935-1944)



SERGIO OSMEÑA
(1944-1946)



MANUEL ROXAS
(1946-1948)



ELPIDIO QUIRINO
(1948-1953)

Past Presidents



RAMON MAGSAYSAY
(1953-1957)



CARLOS P. GARCIA
(1957-1961)

The President's Cabinet

Hon. EMMANUEL PELAEZ, *Vice-President and concurrently Secretary of Foreign Affairs*

Hon. JOSE W. DIOKNO, *Secretary of Justice*

Hon. BENJAMIN GOZON, *Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources*

Hon. MARCIANO D. BAUTISTA, *Acting Secretary of Public Works and Communications*

Hon. ALEJANDRO R. ROCES, *Secretary of Education*

Hon. NORBERTO ROMUALDEZ, Jr., *Secretary of Labor*

Hon. MACARIO PERALTA, Jr., *Secretary of National Defense*

Hon. FRANCISCO DUQUE, *Secretary of Health*

Hon. MANUEL LIM, *Secretary of Commerce and Industry*

Hon. AMELITO R. MUTUC, *Executive Secretary*

Hon. CESAR CLIMACO, *Administrator of Economic Coordination*

Hon. DUMA SINSUAT, *Secretary of General Services*

Hon. RUFINO G. HECHANOVA, *Press Secretary (Public Information)*

Hon. ELEUTERIO ADEVOSO, *Chairman, Presidential Committee on Administration Performance Efficiency and Presidential Executive Assistant*

Fifth Congress of the Republic



THE SENATE

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Hon. GAUDENCIO ANTONINO

Hon. EULOGIO BALAO

Hon. MARIANO JESUS CUENCO

Hon. ESTANISLAO FERNANDEZ

Hon. MARIA KALAW KATIGBAK

Hon. OSCAR LEDESMA

Hon. ROSELLER T. LIM

Hon. FERNANDO LOPEZ

Hon. GENARO MAGSAYSAY

Hon. RAUL MANGLAPUS

Hon. MANUEL MANAHAN

Hon. FERDINAND E. MARCOS

Hon. CAMILO OSIAS

Hon. AMBROSIO PADILLA

Hon. CIPRIANO P. PRIMICIAS

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Hon. FRANCISCO RODRIGO

Hon. ROGELIO DE LA ROSA

Hon. JOSE J. ROY

Hon. LORENZO SUMULONG

Hon. LORENZO M. TAÑADA

Hon. ARTURO M. TOLENTINO

Hon. REGINO EUSTAQUIO, *Secretary of the Senate*

Fifth Congress of the Republic



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Hon. CONSTANCIO E. CASTAÑEDA, of *Tarlac*, *Speaker Protempore*

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AGUSAN

Hon. GUILLERMO R. SANCHEZ

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Second District

Hon. JUSTINO NUYDA

Third District

Hon. JOSEFINA B. DURAN

ANTIQUE

Hon. TOBIAS FORNIER

BATAAN

Hon. JOSE R. NUGUID

BATANES

Hon. JORGE A. Abad

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Second District

Hon. APOLONIO V. MARASIGAN

Third District

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Second District

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Third District

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BUKIDNON

Hon. CESAR M. FORTICH

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CAMARINES SUR

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Second District

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Fifth District

Hon. MIGUEL CUENCO

Sixth District

Hon. MANUEL A. ZOSA

Seventh District

Hon. TERESO DUMON

COTABATO

Hon. SALIPADA K. PENDATUN

DAVAO

Hon. ISMAEL L. VELOSO

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Hon. ANTONIO V. RAQUIZA

Second District

Hon. SIMEON M. VALDEZ

ILOCOS SUR**First District**

Hon. FLORO CRISOLOGO

Second District

Hon. PABLO C. SANIDAD

ILOILO**First District**

Hon. PEDRO G. TRONO

Second District

Hon. RODOLFO GANZON

Third District

Hon. RAMON C. TABIANA

Fourth District

Hon. RICARDO Y. LADRIDO

Fifth District

Hon. JOSE M. ALDEGUER

ISABELA

(No proclamation)

LAGUNA**First District**

Hon. JOAQUIN E. CHIPECO

Second DistrictHon. WENCESLAO RANCAP
LAGUMBAY**LANAO DEL NORTE**

Hon. LAURENTINO LL. BADELLES

LANAO DEL SUR

RASID LUCMAN

LA UNION**First District**

Hon. FRANCISCO I. ORTEGA

Second District

Hon. MANUEL T. CASES

LEYTE**First District**

Hon. DANIEL Z. ROMUALDEZ

Second District

Hon. PRIMO A. VILLASIN

Third District

Hon. MARCELINO R. VELOSO

Fourth District

Hon. DOMINADOR M. TAN

MARINDUQUE

Hon. FRANCISCO M. LECAROS

MASBATE

Hon. EMILIO R. ESPINOSA, Jr.

MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

(No proclamation)

MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Hon. VICENTE B. DE LARA

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE**First District**

Hon. ALFREDO G. LAMEN

Second District

Hon. RAMON P. MITRA

Third District

Hon. LUIS HORA

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL**First District**

Hon. VICENTE F. GUSTILO, Sr.

Second District

Hon. INOCENCIO V. FERRER

Third District

Hon. AGUSTIN M. GATUSLAO

NEGROS ORIENTAL**First District**

Hon. LORENZO G. TEVES

Second District

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Second District

Hon. FELICISIMO OCAMPO

NUEVA VIZCAYA

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OCCIDENTAL MINDORO

Hon. FELIPE S. ABELEDA

ORIENTAL MINDORO

Hon. LUCIANO JOSON

PALAWAN

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Second District

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Second District

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Hon. JOVITO R. SALONGA

ROMBLON

Hon. JOSE D. MORENO

SAMAR**First District**

Hon. ELADIO T. BALITE

Second District

Hon. FERNANDO R. VELOSO

Third District

Hon. FELIPE J. ABRIGO

SORSOGON**First District**

Hon. SALVADOR R. ENCINAS

Second District

Hon. VICENTE L. PERALTA

SOUTHERN LEYTE

Hon. NICANOR YÑIGUEZ, Jr.

SULU

Hon. SALIH UTUTALUM

SURIGAO DEL NORTE

Hon. REYNALDO P. HONRADO

SURIGAO DEL SUR

Hon. VICENTE L. PIMENTEL

TARLAC**First District**

Hon. JOSE COJUANGCO, Jr.

Second District

Hon. CONSTANCIO E. CASTAÑEDA

ZAMBALES

Hon. VIRGILIO L. AFABLE

ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE

Hon. ALBERTO Q. UBAY

ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

Hon. VINCENZO SAGUN

CITY OF MANILA**First District**

Hon. FIDEL A. SANTIAGO

Second District

Hon. JOAQUIN R. ROCES

Third District

Hon. RAMON BAGATSING

Fourth District

Hon. JUSTO R. ALBERT

The Supreme Court



Hon. CESAR BENGZON, *Chief Justice*



ASSOCIATE JUSTICES

Hon. SABINO PADILLA

Hon. FELIX ANGELO BAUTISTA

Hon. ALEJO LABRADOR

Hon. ROBERTO CONCEPCION

Hon. JOSE B. L. REYES

Hon. JESUS BARRERA

Hon. JOSE MA. PAREDES

Hon. ARSENIO DIZON

Hon. DIONISIO DE LEON



Mr. PAULINO S. MARQUEZ, *Clerk of Court*

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 373

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE PHILIPPINES ON DECEMBER 30, 1961.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, CARLOS P. GARCIA, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a Committee to take charge of the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect of the Philippines on December 30, 1961. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Secretary DOMINADOR AYTONA	}	<i>Co-Chairmen</i>
Senator FERDINAND E. MARCOS		
Senator ARTURO M. TOLENTINO	.....	<i>Member</i>
Senator ESTANISLAO FERNANDEZ	.....	<i>Member</i>
Commissioner FAUSTINO F. SY-CHANGCO	.....	<i>Member</i>
Mr. FERNANDO E. V. SISON	.....	<i>Member</i>
Rep. VICENTE L. PERALTA	.....	<i>Member</i>
Rep. GERARDO M. ROXAS	.....	<i>Member</i>
Mayor ARSENIO H. LACSON	.....	<i>Member</i>
Governor BENIGNO S. AQUINO, Jr.	.....	<i>Member</i>
Secretary EDILBERTO B. GALLARES	.....	<i>Member</i>
Mr. AMELITO R. MUTUC	.....	<i>Member</i>
Secretary JOSE C. NABLE	.....	<i>Member</i>
Mr. RUFINO G. HECHANOVA	.....	<i>Member</i>
Minister MANUEL G. ZAMORA	.....	<i>Member-Secretary</i>

The Committee shall meet at the call of either of the chairmen, and for the purpose of discharging its functions, may create such sub-committees as may be necessary.

The Committee is hereby empowered to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance as it may need in discharging its duties.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the sixteenth.

(Sgd.) CARLOS P. GARCIA
President of the Philippines

By the PRESIDENT:

(Sgd.) EDILBERTO B. GALLARES
Assistant Executive Secretary

Sub-Committees

FINANCE

Co-Chairmen:

Mr. SILVESTRE PUNZALAN
Commissioner FAUSTINO F.
SY-CHANGCO

Members:

Mr. ESTANISLAO R. BERNAL
Col. VICENTE TIONGSON
Mr. GEMINIANO F. YABUT
Mr. ERNESTO MALAY

PROTOCOL AND INVITATION

Co-Chairmen:

Mr. AMELITO MUTUC
Secretary EDILBERTO GALLARES

Members:

Minister MANUEL G. ZAMORA
Minister PEDRO ANGARA-ARAGON
Mr. AGUINALDO MAABA
Mr. EUGENIO EUSEBIO
Mr. JOSE A. BALQUIEDRA
Mr. CRISTOBAL OSOTEO
Mr. MIGUEL A. PAJARILLO

MILITARY PARADE

Co-Chairmen:

Rep. GERARDO M. ROXAS
Rep. VICENTE L. PERALTA

Member:

Maj. General PELAGIO CRUZ

PROGRAM AND INFORMATION (Press, Radio, T.V. and Motion Pictures)

Co-Chairmen:

Mr. RUFINO G. HECHANOVA
Secretary JOSE C. NABLE

Members:

Mr. JOSE LUNA CASTRO
Mr. ERNESTO DEL ROSARIO

Mr. FELIX G. GONZALEZ

Mr. OSMUNDO ABAD SANTOS

Mr. TEODORO M. LOCSIN

Mr. FELIX BAUTISTA

Mr. MANUEL V. VILLA-REAL

Mr. EMILIO AGUILAR CRUZ

Mr. LIBERATO MARIÑAS

Mr. HENRY HARTZENBUSCH

Mr. BALDOMERO OLIVERA

Mr. FRANCISCO TRINIDAD

Mr. ERMIN GARCIA

Mr. LUIS GARCIA

Mr. GUSTAVO GONZALEZ

Director MARIANO S. EUGENIO

Dr. JOSE A. DE JESUS

Prof. GALO B. OCAMPO

INAUGURAL GRANDSTAND

Co-Chairmen:

Mr. FERNANDO E. V. SISON
Undersecretary MARCIANO
BAUTISTA

CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND POPULAR DANCE

(Fireworks and Decorations)

Co-Chairmen:

Mayor ARSENIO H. LACSON
Governor BENIGNO S. AQUINO, Jr.

Members:

Mr. PRIMITIVO R. DE LEON

Capt. EULOGIO SAMIO

Dr. HERNANI ESTEBAN

Mr. ANTONINO NASUL

Mr. FELINO FINEZA

Mr. JOSE CHICO

Maj. DOMINADOR SANTOS

Capt. SERGIO VENERACION

Mr. VENANCIO OCHOA

Mr. GIL DARANG

Mr. BENJARDI CRAME

The National Anthem *

Land of the morning,
Child of the sun returning,
With fervor burning,
 Thee do our souls adore.

Land dear and holy,
Cradle of noble heroes,
Ne'er shall invaders
 Trample thy sacred shore.

Ever within thy skies and through thy clouds
 And o'er thy hills and sea
Do we behold the radiance, feel the throb,
 Of glorious liberty.

Thy banner, dear to all our hearts,
 Its sun and stars alight,—
O, never shall its shining field
 Be dimmed by tyrant's might!

Beautiful land of love, O land of light,
 In thine embrace 'tis rapture to lie.
But it is glory ever, when thou are wronged,
 For us, thy sons, to suffer and die.

* Lyrics by JOSE PALMA (in Spanish). Translation to English by M. A. LANE and C. OSIAS. Music by J. FELIPE.

*Lupang Hinirang**

Bayang magiliw,
Perlas ng Silanganan.
Alab ng puso
Sa dibdib mo'y buhay.

Lupang hinirang,
Duyan ka ng magiting,
Sa manlulupig
Di ka pasisiil.

Sa dagat at bundok,
Sa simoy at sa langit mong bughaw.
May dilag ang tula
At awit sa paglayang minamahal.

Ang kislap ng watawat mo'y
Tagumpay na nagniningning;
Ang bituin at araw niya,
Kailan pa ma'y di magdidilim.

Lupa ng araw, ng luwalhati't
pagsinta,
Buhay ay langit sa piling mo;
Aming ligaya, na pag may
mang-aapi,
Ang mamatay nang dahil sa iyo.

* New version of the Philippine National Anthem in the national language approved by the Tenth National Anniversary Committee.

